Inside Information
TOOLS FOR THE PRESENT & FUTURE

VOLUME 8, NUMBER 2 FALL 2001

ACCESS DENIED: PLUG THE HOLES IN YOUR PDA

Personal Digital Assistants (PDAs) are becoming increasingly popular in the corporate, education, and public sectors. The scope of applications has become more varied, ranging from the innocuous grocery list to reading news using Avantgo channels. More recently, users have been storing personal data such as PIN numbers, credit card and corporate information. As a result of this ever-expanding usage, PDA security has become an area of concern for IT (Information Technology) professionals and policy makers. For clinicians, security is a paramount concern as federal **HIPAA (Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act)** privacy regulations are approaching final approval and roll out.

Currently, the University of Virginia Health System does not recommend placing patient confidential information on PDAs. In the future, patient information from the new clinical IDX system will be available on a wireless network being implemented at the hospital. The new system will ensure HIPAA compliance by not storing patient information on the PDA and encrypting wireless transmission of information to the device. Furthermore, the system will only work with the Microsoft Pocket PC operating system. As a result, the strategic direction of Health Systems Computing Services (HS/CS) PDA support will be exclusively PocketPC. For the moment, HS/CS suggests using some of the following security methods to protect your sensitive information.

Physical Security

Because handhelds often contain sensitive data such as passwords, PIN numbers, and personal information, theft becomes a major concern for PDA owners and their employers. So the greatest advantage of these personal devices, portability, leads to one of their biggest liabilities, the risk of theft. To combat this threat, the simplest tactic to employ is being scrupulous aware of your surroundings. Just by keeping your PDA on your person and not leaving it unattended, can greatly reduce the danger of theft.

Password Security

Some people rely upon the "power-on" password to keep strangers from digging through their personal data. But in fact, people using the "power-on" password on Palm OS devices (OS 3.x and earlier) have no protection at all according to a recently released report from @Stake.

Don't fret! There are some new software programs which protect your Palm OS device from the "power-on" password bug.

TealLock, produced by TealPoint Software (**http://www.tealpoint.com/softlock.htm**) provides an additional layer of protection to supplement the Palm OS's existing security. TealLock is configurable to lock down the device during certain hours rendering it useless during off-hours. TealLock is currently recommended by the Health System to help secure sensitive information on the Palm OS. To obtain a copy, you may open a service request with Health System Computing Services.

PDASecure from Trust Digital (**http://www.trustdigital.com**) is a strong stand-alone product which allows you to set a password and lock access to certain applications. PDASecure is also the only PDA security product on the market to offer enterprise-wide management of PDAs by controlling how and when a PDA accesses a network. It also disables the device if it is stolen. PDASecure is available on both Palm and PocketPC platforms.

Sign-On from Communication Intelligence Corporation (**http://www.cic.com**) offers the first log-on/password security utility that uses biometric signature verification to keep the data on your handheld safe. In order to access the data stored on the PDA, a matching signature must then be entered onto the screen. The software senses not only the form of the signature, but the speed and rhythm of signing, making it virtually impossible for an impostor to access sensitive data. Sign-On is available for both

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the Palm and PocketPC operating systems.

Encryption/Decryption

Think of what's on your PDA: e-mails and notes containing PIN numbers or personal information, passwords, and in some cases financial information. Electronic privacy can usually be achieved by means of encryption. Encryption uses mathematics or specific algorithms to convert documents, e-mails, or other data files into scrambled data. Encryption ensures that private communications or files are not accessed by unauthorized persons.

There are several programs on the market that offer this level of protection. Each program has its own features including encryption and decryption of Memo Pad, Address Book, databases and personal records.

Inside Information

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University of Virginia Health System

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PDA Defense (formerly PDABomb) is intended to provide Palm and PocketPC users with a higher-level of protection for the data residing on their PDAs. PDA Defense uses one of the best encryption standards available and will “bomb” or delete your information if there are any unauthorized attempts to access your device. It also allows selective database protection using the Encryption Setup form and keeps PDA locked even after a device reset.

FileCrypto from F-Secure (**http://www.datafellows.com**) is an "automatic" file encryption application for encrypting the data of all record-based applications when the device goes to sleep or is shut down. Encryption can be controlled via policy administration tools, which lets IT managers retain some control over the way users handle sensitive data. FileCrypto is available for the Palm and PocketPC platforms. The Health System recommends using FileCrypto to secure sensitive data on PocketPC devices.

Antivirus

In the last year three viruses — Liberty Crack Trojan, Vapor, and Phage 1.0 — have erased software and blackened screens on some Palm devices. Currently, viruses are not a big menace to the PDA community. However, many companies have noted that these personal devices pose a possible security threat as they routinely interconnect with corporate networks and home computers.

There are three points of entry to introduce a virus in a PDA device: synching, beaming, and accessing wireless services.

Synching e-mail or installing programs is probably the most obvious way to contract a PDA virus. Make sure you download software from a reputable source and do not open any e-mail attachments from people you do not know.

Most handhelds have the ability to “beam” data from one PDA to another using an infrared port. A simple security measure would be to know who and what is “beaming” to your PDA.

Accessing wireless services is still not commonplace for most PDAs, however this service is expected to grow dramatically as the cost of wireless connectivity decreases. PDAs with wireless subscriptions are more susceptible to viruses since they are able to connect directly to the Internet. As a result, a PDA resident anti-virus program is recommended for effective protection.

Symantec (**http://www.symantec.com/sav**), known for their computer anti-virus products, released Symantec Antivirus for the Palm OS. This application allows you to use the hotsync feature to update virus definitions and protects your device where ever you go.

Network Associates/McAfee (**http://www.networkassociates.com**) offers **VirusScan Wireless**, which is deployed to users through an e-mail message. VirusScan provides automatic updates based on a schedule individual users set, and scans files during synchronization operations. VirusScan is available for the Palm, PocketPC, and EPOC devices.

The Future

Everyday we hear stories of information theft and malicious programs installed on computers to mount **DDoS** (**Distributed Denial of Service**) attacks on unsuspecting Web sites. Before long, PDAs will be threatened as much as desktop computers and servers. Since PDAs are already connected to the Internet, whether it is through a cradle or through a wireless service, sensitive data such as passwords and patient information can unknowingly be exploited. In consideration of pending HIPPA regulations, PDA users in the health care environment need to be vigilant about the information they keep on these devices.

Since the Palm operating system has an 80 percent share of the PDA market, virus writers have not concentrated their efforts on the Palm’s main competition, the PocketPC. But as handhelds of both flavors become more popular, you can bet that the PocketPC will grab the attention of virus writers in the future. So whichever PDA you have in hand, make certain you plug the holes in your PDA.

Contributed by Gabriel R. Rios

Tools Of The Trade

BYTES, CAMERAS, ACTION!

The Health Sciences Library's new Media Studio facility is providing UVa Health System clinicians, faculty, researchers, and students with the resources to enhance their lectures and presentations, as well as their Web sites, through the incorporation of multimedia images, audio, and video. The Media Studio functions as a kind of "digital darkroom," providing access to the computer software and hardware and other "high-tech" tools that allow you to create professional, high quality media products.

Health System affiliates have already put Media Studio resources to work. One basic sciences researcher has used the Studio's large-format scanner to create high resolution images for PowerPoint presentations for conferences this fall, while another has used the slide scanner to convert his collection of 35-mm slides to digital format for use on a Web site. A clinician is using the digital video camera to videotape interviews to include in her research project. The potential uses of the Media Studio are nearly limitless. Imagine enhancing the educational value of a surgical lecture by adding a short movie of a procedure to your PowerPoint lecture, or creating a Web-accessible video clip to supplement teaching materials.

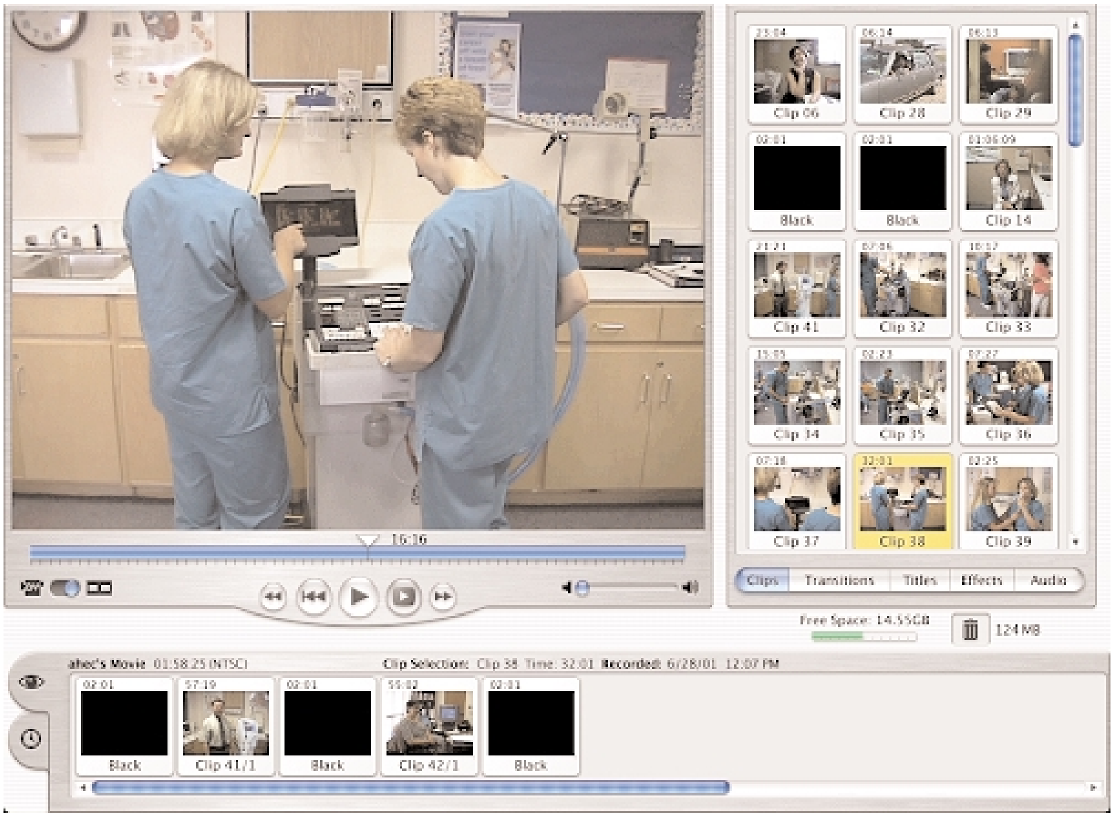
Media Studio resources include a large-format scanner and a slide scanner, helpful in converting film images such as x-rays and 35 mm slides to digital format. In addition, the Media Studio houses several Macintosh computers for use in creating and editing video that can produce content which is ready to be used electronically, such as on a Web site. Finally, the Media Studio loans digital still and video cameras to Health System affiliates for creating images and video. Media Studio resources include:

- Macintosh computers (G4s and iMac)
    - – iMovie software for digital video creation and editing
    - – Photoshop
- High resolution oversized scanner
- Nikon slide scanners
- Sony digital still cameras
- Sony digital video cameras

The Media Studio project has been supported in part with income from the Carter Library Technology Fund, established in 1999 through a generous donation from James M. and Ruby G. Carter for whom the Library's Carter Classroom is named.

For more information about the Media Studio, contact: Andrea Horne, Health Sciences Library, (434) 924-9985, e-mail: ash6b@virginia.edu. ■

Contributed by Andrea Horne



1966 AND ALL THAT – WHEN IS A LITERATURE SEARCH DONE?

We are extremely grateful to Dr. Richard Horton, Editor of The Lancet, *for granting permission to reprint this timely and important article. The Editors.*

Faith McLellan

The recent death of a 24-year-old healthy volunteer in a research study at Johns Hopkins University (see Lancet 2001; 358: 2130) has highlighted many potential weaknesses in the clinical research process. One criticism made of the study, which involved volunteers inhaling hexamethonium, was the inadequacy of the literature search that underpinned the protocol. The US Office of Human Research Protections specifically noted that "the investigators and the [Hopkins] IRB failed to obtain published literature about the known association between hexamethonium and lung toxicity. Such data was readily available via routine MEDLINE and Internet database searches, as well as recent textbooks on pathology of the lung."

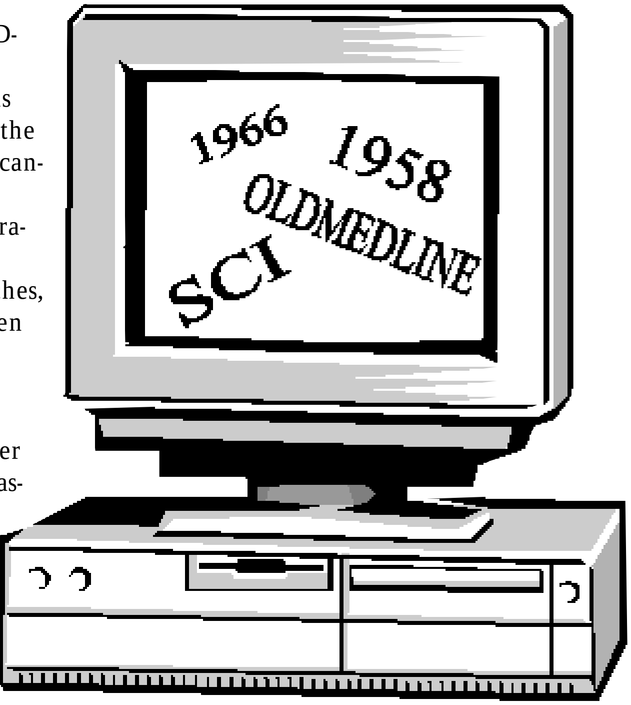
The pulmonary complications of hexamethonium have indeed been reported, although the cases involved varying doses and routes of administration. One article states: "During the course of treating 54 severely hypertensive patients with parenteral hexamethonium bromide, we have observed the development of unexpected pulmonary dyspnoea and associated radiographic changes in the lungs in three cases.... Two of these came to autopsy" (Br Heart J 1954; 16:101-08). And two articles use the term "hexamethonium lung" in their title (J Pathol Bacteriol 1962; 83: 159-64 and J Obstet Gynaecol Brit Emp 1956; 63:728-34). How were these articles missed? The answer, it seems, is that all were published before 1966. As a result, none appears in a search of the PubMed database of the US National Library of Medicine.

PubMed includes MEDLINE, which covers citations to articles dating back to the mid-1960s. A separate database, OLDMEDLINE, contains citations from roughly 1958-1965. Older citations are being added at a rate of approximately 1-2 years' worth per fiscal year. While most librarians are aware of OLDMEDLINE, many researchers may not be. Sheldon Kotzin, executive editor of MEDLINE, said that separate databases exist because of different original indexing standards. Older papers had many fewer subject headings, which do not correspond to currently used terms, and they have no abstracts. Kotzin told The Lancet that the Hopkins case has provided renewed interest in making OLDMEDLINE accessible through PubMed.

But, as Nancy Roderer, a Hopkins librarian, pointed out, simply having the citation is useless if the actual article cannot be obtained. Furthermore, researchers ideally need to use an iterative search process, first examining indexed databases and free-text searches, studying the resulting papers, and then refining their searches, for optimal retrieval. This time-consuming task is necessitated by the "inverse relation between recall and precision", Roderer says: comprehensive retrieval is increasingly likely, but the results may include papers not precisely on the mark. Roderer recommends that researchers collaborate with a librarian if they have problems with a search, or if they need a comprehensive retrieval.

Carol G Jenkins, president of the US Medical Library Association (MLA), said that the Hopkins case underscores "the complexity of finding and evaluating biomedical literature... [and] the need for utilising the expertise of medical librarians". The MLA is recommending that guidelines or standards for literature searching be developed to help IRBs assess literature searches in studies they are evaluating.

Hopkins itself has already appointed a committee to develop such standards. Chi Van Dang, Hopkins' vice-dean for research, told The Lancet that the committee, which includes a scientist, two librarians, a pharmacologist, an expert on pharmacy databases, and two external experts, is charged with developing guidelines that can be used by both researchers and IRBs. The committee is expected to release a draft document on Sept 15.



Neuroscientist Douglas S DeWitt (University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston, TX, USA) observed that it is all too easy to assume that MEDLINE encompasses the whole of the medical literature. "I suspect", he said, "that scientific papers published before 1966 and those published before 1066 are cited with about equal regularity."

Eugene Garfield, who pioneered many aspects of bibliometrics, including citation analysis, and founded the Institute for Scientific Information (Philadelphia, PA, USA), agreed that “the older literature is frequently overlooked”. Using the Science Citation Index, which contains citations older than those in MEDLINE, he produced a list of papers that had cited the 1954 British Heart Journal paper. The paper has been cited by 68 other papers, and as recently as April, 2000, suggesting that citation indexes may provide yet another important dimension of literature searching.

Following these chains of citation is a way of discovering associations and trends in research over time, a kind of browsing endorsed by many researchers. Jan Vandenbroucke (University of Leiden, the Netherlands), remarked on the importance of browsing “around” old references, not only in similar papers but also in correspondence. The older literature can also be a key to discovering new ways to investigate diseases and finding “old clinical truths”. “The value”, he said, “is mainly scholarly, and leads to humility: when reading first descriptions of disease, or of mechanisms or of therapy, one often realises how much was already known in that first description.”

The hexamethonium case at Johns Hopkins is not the first to highlight the value of the older medical literature. The thalidomide disaster that occurred in the 1950s and 1960s raised similar issues. As researchers discover new uses for old drugs—as in the current test of the 1940s malaria drug quinacrine for variant Creutzfeldt-Jacob disease (see Lancet 2001; 358: 563)—it seems certain that new questions that might be answered in the old literature will continue to arise. ■

[From (*The Lancet*, August 25, 2001; 358:646]

MEDICAL INFORETRIEVER

Are your searches for patient-related information getting you down? Too many databases to select from, too much time needed to check them all? Well then, say hello to a large golden retriever just waiting to help you get a grip on the best evidence-based answers. The friendly golden retriever is the trademark of the Library’s newest Web-based search system - InfoRetriever. Developed by family practitioners, including Dave Slawson, InfoRetriever’s aim is to provide just-in-time information to clinicians so that they can retrieve answers while practicing, rather than putting off their searches for another time. All the information in InfoRetriever is highly filtered for relevance and validity, and focuses on primary care problems with patient-oriented outcomes, such as the reduction or improvement of symptoms and reduction in mortality and morbidity.

This information tool consists of ten sections with eight different databases that can be searched separately or concurrently. A typical search may find hits in the following categories:

- Abstracts of systematic reviews from the Cochrane Database
- Critically appraised abstracts and commentaries from original research articles that provide patient-oriented evidence-based research
- Summaries of evidence-linked and validated practice guidelines
- Diagnostic test calculators
- History and physical exam calculators
- Drug information and dosage calculators

InfoRetriever comes in two flavors; a Web-version and a PocketPC PDA version. The Web-version of InfoRetriever is available from the Library’s Home page under Database Collections - Evidence-Based Medicine. So, throw out your search question and sit back, while the big yellow dog retrieves the best evidence available for your patient-care questions! ■

THE HISTORY OF HEALTH SCIENCES LECTURE SERIES

There are still four more lectures in the History of Health Sciences Lecture Series. All lectures are open to the public and are held in the Wilhelm Moll Rare Book and Medical History Room on the Ground Floor of the Health Sciences Library. For further details on the Spring lectures see **http://www.med.virginia.edu/hs-library/historical/**.

January 30, 2002, 5 to 6:00 p.m.
“GRAND OPENING” of the Philip S. Hench Walter Reed Yellow Fever Collection Digitization Project and Web Site — a two-year project funded in part by a generous grant from the Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS), and created by Historical Collections staff, with the assistance of UVa’s Electronic Text Center. Remarks by project staff concerning this innovative and massive electronic resource of primary materials, followed by a reception

The History of the Health Sciences Lecture Series is sponsored each year by The Claude Moore Health Sciences Library and the University of Virginia School of Medicine Continuing Medical Education Program as an educational service for the University of Virginia Health System and interested citizens in the community.

For more information, please contact Joan Echtenkamp Klein at 924-0052 or e-mail at jre@virginia.edu. The generous support of friends, faculty, and alumni of the University of Virginia Health System provides funding for the Lecture Series. ■

MICROMEDEX PRESENTS AUTHORITATIVE AND COMPREHENSIVE DRUG INFORMATION

Where can you find good drug information? Finding answers to drug questions is one of the toughest challenges faced by all healthcare providers in delivering quality patient care. UVa's Department of Pharmacy Services now offers access to a peer-reviewed knowledge-based system called Micromedex. Micromedex, a division of the Thompson Corporation, is composed of several databases that can be searched separately or through an integrated index. These databases allow you to search for summaries and detailed monographs for drugs, alternative medicine, toxicological managements, reproductive risks, and acute/emergency care.

Who can use Micromedex? Micromedex is restricted to University of Virginia and University of Virginia Health System employees, students, and physicians having privileges at UVa who are trained or training in the fields for which Micromedex products are being utilized.

Access is available via any computer on the Health System network from **http://www.healthsystem.virginia.edu/pharmacy** or the Library's homepage. If you wish to access this Web site outside of the UVa Health System network please click on this link (**http://www.healthsystem.virginia.edu/webcenter/geproxy.cfm**) to sign up for the proxy service.

Micromedex for handheld computing. "mobileMicromedex" is also available for download to any handheld device running on the Palm Operating System. To take advantage of this valuable, portable information offering, visit the mobileMICROMEDEX (**http://mobile.micromedex.com**) download site today!

How to learn more about using Micromedex. There is an excellent online tutorial (**http://www.healthsystem.virginia.edu/mdxdocs/tutorial/modules/module_0/index.htm**) available for help with searching this product, but we also recommend a quick one-on-one consultation with a Reference Librarian to learn the simplest way to find the answer to your particular question. To arrange a consultation please call the Library's Reference Desk at 924-5591 or e-mail hslref@virginia.edu. ■

CANCER CELL ACCEPTING SUBMISSIONS

Cancer Cell, a new journal from Cell Press devoted to all aspects of cancer research, will launch in February 2002. The goal of ***Cancer Cell*** is to become the definitive journal of cancer research and an indispensable tool for the cancer community. ***Cancer Cell*** will publish fundamental advances in cancer biology and clinical oncology, as well as expert analysis and commentary on the latest findings in cancer research, diagnosis and treatment. Research will include genetics, apoptosis, cell signaling, angiogenesis, metastasis, cell division, checkpoints, gene therapy, immortality, rational drug design, chemotherapy, diagnostics, molecular profiling, Epidemiology – and much more.

Cancer Cell will possess the hallmarks associated with *Cell* — the best science, the fastest publication times, and the highest production values. The journal will be edited by an expert group of professional editors, assisted by a distinguished editorial board comprised of leading cancer researchers around the world.

To view the editorial board, guidelines for authors, or to submit a paper for publication (either full-article format or presented as a brief report) visit **http://www.cell.com**. You may contact the editors at cancer@cell.com for prompt advice on the suitability of a particular paper, or submit the complete manuscript to 1100 Massachusetts Ave, Cambridge, MA 02138. ■

NATURE MONTHLY PUBLICATIONS ONLINE

In addition to online access to the popular weekly journal Nature, the following Nature monthly publications are now available online at the University of Virginia.

Nature Biotechnology
Publishes novel biological research with significant commercial potential in the pharmaceutical, medical, agricultural, and environmental sciences — research that takes biology out of the laboratory and into the marketplace.

Nature Cell Biology
Publishes papers in all areas of cell biology, encouraging those that use a variety of techniques to shed light on the molecular mechanisms responsible for fundamental cell biological processes.

Nature Genetics
Publishes advances in all fields of modern genetic research, with a special emphasis on mammalian genetics and gene function.

Nature Immunology
Publishes papers in all areas of immunology research. Priority is given to work that provides fundamental insight into the immune system.

Nature Medicine
Publishes original research in all disciplines of biomedical science, according to editorial assessment of a paper's potential interest, impact, and implications for clinical medicine and the biomedical community. The journal favors submissions that represent a conceptual advance or an original approach to understanding the molecular basis of pathogenesis and therapy.

Nature Neuroscience
Publishes papers in all areas of neuroscience, including molecular, cellular, systems, behavioral, cognitive and computational studies.

Nature Structural Biology
Publishes advances in all fields involving the structure of biological macromolecules. These include structural elucidations by X-ray crystallography, NMR, or neutron/electron diffraction as well as other research that elucidate molecular forms and functions. It also publishes methodological advances, studies of biological function using structural methods, experimental and theoretical investigations of protein folding and methods for structural prediction. ■

OVID JOURNAL ADDITIONS

A collection of 140 biomedical, nursing and bioscience journal published by **Lippincott Williams and Wilkins** is now available full-text and online through the Library's Ovid system. These journals can be browsed in the Journals@Ovid database of full-text journals, and specific articles are fully linked from the Ovid MEDLINE, CINAHL, and PsychINFO databases.

In addition, the Health Sciences Library has purchased **PsycARTICLES** to supplement the existing full-text titles from Ovid. PsycARTICLES features more than 25,000 searchable full-text articles from 42 journals published by American Psychological Association and allied organizations from 1988 to the present. PsycARTICLES, which will be a part of the Journals@Ovid collection, covers general psychology and specialized basic, applied, clinical, and theoretical research in psychology.

Finally, the Library has also recently added 28 new e-journals to our Journals@Ovid subscription. Check the Journals@Ovid database or the Library's full-text journalist at **http//hslnet.med.virginia,edu/ejrnl.html**. ■

DON'T BOOKMARK THAT JOURNAL!

Due to the fluid nature of online journal publication, the Library sometimes changes access methods for providing our users with full text journals online. Changes are made for a variety of reasons but usually relate to changes in licensing agreements and better pricing options from group discount packages. The library keeps the links in Ovid, Virgo, and PubMed up to date; consistent with our current access agreements. Those users who choose to bookmark a journal site dicrectly need to know that these may not be current links to online materials if the library is required to change access methods. When in doubt check the e-journals list at (**http://hslnet.med.virginia.edu/ejrnl.html**) or call the Reference Desk at 924-5591. ■

Double Click

The **American Society for Information and Technology (ASIST)** will be holding its annual meeting November 18-21,2002, in Philadelphia. The theme for this conference is “Knowledge, Connections and Community.” The conference endeavors to explore the profound role that information plays in building and sustaining community on a local and global scale, as well as highlighting the ability of stable, secure, and adaptable information infrastructures to react to cataclysmic events.

LIBRARY HOURS

Monday - Thursday	7:30am - 11:00pm
Friday	7:30am - 7:00pm
Saturday	9:00am - 7:00pm
Sunday	11:00am - 11:00pm
Reference Desk	
Monday - Friday	8:00am - 6:00pm
Summer	8:00am - 5:00pm

ASIST is also calling for papers for its Third Annual Information Architecture Summit, to be held in Baltimore, Maryland , March 16-17, 2002.

For other conference information, please visit the **ASIST** Web site at **http://www.asis.org/Conferences/index.html**.

The **American Medical Informatics Association (AMIA)** will be holding its 2002 Spring Congress in Scottsdale, Arizona, May 20-22. The theme of the conference is “A Drug by Any Other Name: The Role of Informatics from Drug Development Through the Point-Of-Care.” The goal of this meeting is to introduce participants to the broad range of issues of mutual concern facing those who develop and manage drug use and those who have information technologies to further these aims.

The Health Sciences Library is pleased to welcome **Kelly Near** and **Liz Van De Graff**. Kelly comes to us from Denver, Colorado, and is the Library’s new Outreach Librarian. In addition to prior library experience, Kelly has 12 years of experience as a women’s health care nurse practitioner. Kelly moved to Charlottesville with her 16-year-old son and enjoys hiking with her miniature wiener dog Sara.

Liz’s primary responsibility will be to provide excellent patron service at the Library’s Circulation Desk. A native of Madison County, Liz attended UVa where she received a B.A. in Sociology. In the future, she plans to work on a graduate degree in either Library Science or Special Education. One of her personal interests is running and she ran the Baltimore Marathon in October.

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HEALTH SYSTEM

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